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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign,-More earthquake shocks in Malaga. German troops attacked West African towns. . M. Due, the Editor of Cridu Peuple, released from arrest. === The French blockade resumed on the coast of Formosa.

Congress.-The House reduced the salaries of some Counsels; the Naval Appropriations bill was

Domestic .- The Trenton potters have offered their employes the English rate of wages with the tariff added. === The Farmers' Bank of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, closed its doors. Mr. Clarkson, of Des Moines, renewed his charges against Mr. St. John. = The armed and organized Socialists of Chicago number 1,500 men. A death at Lynn, Mass., was caused by the misuse of a prescription of morphine. - A nautical training school is to be organized in Boston. Major A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg, was asked to be a candidate for the United State Senatorship in Pennsylvania. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Captain Phelan improv-

ing and likely to recover; Short committed to the Tembs. ____ A reception to George Augustus Sala at the Lotos Club. = Elevated Railway offices removed to Irvington = Ex-Judge McCue appointed a Bridge trustee. — Mr. Otis not to carry the mails, — Special meeting of League baseball clubs. - Implications against customs agents. - Rumors that Dr. Newman may resign. === Tammany men striving for leadership. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.14 cents. = Stocks were dull, but made slow and important advances, and closed feverish at some re-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate milder, partly cloudy weather and possibly rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44°; lowest, 25°; average, 3058°.

Admiral Porter's description of President Lincoln's visit to Richmond within a day or two after the Capital of the Confederacy fell into Union hands is printed on the fourth page of this paper. It is of striking interest, and will be widely read in these days when all incidents connected with the Rebellion are finding a new generation to devour them. On that visit the President first came in close contact with the slaves he had liberated, and it is there foré of historical importance.

Annexations come so thick and fast in these days that it is hardly to be wondered at that two important ones were overlooked in the foreign dispatches last week. Our cable letter this morning mentions them, however. They were made by England, and consist of all the coast line between Cape Colony and Natal. and all the islands lying between Australia and New-Guinea. A protectorate bas also been proclaimed over Southern New-Guinea. Discussions of the past week must be revised so as to include and allow for these important English acquisitions.

With the opening of the new year every man who delights in the performances of the gallant thoroughbred is eager to know the prospects of the coming racing season. An article in this issue gives a great deal of fresh information about the old heroes of the turf and the youngsters that will try to win laurels for the first time in the Juvenile at Jerome Park or the many rich two-year-old stakes at Monmouth. Among the more interesting bits of news are the breaking down of that famous old favorite Eole, and the promise of the youngster that is the pride and boast of E. Berry Wall's stable. If Mr. Wall should turn up as owner of the best two-year-old of 1885, certain circles in this city would be shaken to their centres.

It is not a pléasant fact to know, but yet it is a eact, according to Professor R. A. Proctor, that this earth is to-day just as likely to quake and overthrow cities and towns as it has been at any time since man existed. The conditions within the globe which cause these disturbances are changing, but so slowly that there is practically no difference between what they were thousands of years ago and what they will be thousands of years hence. Nobody would have cause of surprise, therefore, if the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, should presently be repeated. Indeed, it seems possible that great disturbances have recently taken place not on dry land, but on land that is under ocean, and that the big wave at New-Haven and the shocks in Spain indicate the limits of their scenat.

In his article on the tenement-house question

poor. Their chances of reaching five years of age are much worse, apparently, than the country child's chance of living to be threescore and ten; and they are much more likely to fall sick. Herein lies one of the strongest reasons for persistence in efforts to improve our tenement houses. The adult occupants are more or less hardened, but the children fall easy victims to disease, and thereby help contagion and epidemics of all kinds to spread. As a precautionary measure, therefore, against the spread of cholera next summer, the conditions under which the children of the wretchedly poor live

Confessedly to avoid the tax-gatherer, the Elevated Railroad Company announces that its main office, hereafter, will be at Irvington on the Hudson. This is in imitation of the action of the New-York Central, which has its main office at Albany. But in the Central's case there is at least the semblance of a good excuse. It has its tracks, great shops, and much other property at the State capital. The Elevated Railway Company's property, however, is all within this city. It has not a foot of track within miles of the place where it wishes to make its legal home, and might as well have selected Niagara Falls or Etmira as Irvington. The law officers of New-York will hardly allow so transparent a plan to evade just tax burdens to be carried out without doing their best to stop it.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY IN NEW-YORK. If the affray in Rossa's office was only a desperate fight between two infuriated men, resulting from hot words of the moment and not from any preconcerted plan, it is not a matter of momentous significance. But if, as the facts seem to show, it was the outcome of a conspiracy to get Phelan on here to murder him, it is of grave importance to Rossa and all his associates. If such a conspiracy could be proved a number of worthless fellows who have done all they could within the last few years to injure the reputation of this city and country might soon be put where the peaceful explosions in a stone quarry would be the only discharges that they would have anything to do with for some years. That would be a most welcome relief to this community and would tend to restore the peace of mind of a great many perturbed Englishmen. If Rossa were wielding a hammer at Sing Sing while Patrick Joyce held the drill, and their friends and fellow-conspirators were grouped around in various picturesque attitudes, cursing England under their breath with unabated vigor, but compelled by the unsympathetic supervision of a deputy warden to expend their energies on blocks of stone, the atmosphere of this town and of the tight little island over the sea would be cleared to a refreshing

Phelan's story of the dynamite plot and his account of the whole affair seem far more plausible than do the denials of the other members of the dynamite gang. Short's explanation of the affray is wildly improbable. Under these circumstances the indifference of the police to the question of conspiracy and deliberate attempt to murder is singular and unfortunate. When there is so much to gain by getting these fellows behind stone walls, if they are guilty, the detectives should show all their energy in going to the bottom of the affair. Perhaps they are afraid of the ridicule which overtook the London police in connection with the horse-medicine and fishing-tackle discovery. But here is a chance for them to show discrimination. There is nothing absurd, incoherent or unlikely in Phelan's story. Incredulity on the part of steamship agents proves nothing. Of course they don't wish to frighten off passengers by admitting the existence of any danger from dynamite. But Phelan's detailed account of the dynamite plot cannot be laughed away or treated lightly.

extent.

Rossa and his associates are really bent on securities. On some points we cannot fully follow atrocious threats with still more atrocious deeds. But their language, again and again repeated, justifies the worst suspicions, and there is too much in this matter for the police to neglect or try to sneer it down.

THE DUTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The financial embarrassment under which the managers of the New-Orleans Exposition are laboring is said to be largely due to the failure of local subscribers to make good their engagements. It is to be hoped that these people have not been following the example of the old cobbler in the story, who was very prompt in putting his name down for a good round sum when asked to assist in the building of a church, but who, being dunned in vain for the money, at last declared that he had not got a cent.never had any, never expected to have any, and had only put his name down "to encourage the others." Should it appear that any considerable part of the arrearage of New-Crleans subscriptions belongs in this category, we fear the moral effect of the disclosure might be the reverse of encouraging. But it is clear that the local subscribers ought not to withhold their money at this critical juncture, and it must be said, in all friendliness, but candidly, that the failure to pay up these subscriptions does not speak favorably for the public spirit of the citizens.

There is doubtless an element at New-Orleans which has little sympathy with the undertaking : but it is the old Creole element, and presumably it has taken little or no part in the preparations, and does not represent the mercantile community. It is this latter which ought to come to the front and give every help possible to the managers; yet according to the current reports, the merchants are holding back, and are rather disposed to resent the cosmopolitan character of the exhibition. This kind of attitude may easily produce serious mischief. It is already evident that the success of the exhibition can only be secured by the utmost local harmony and activity, and if Ne Orleans sets the example of apathy, dissatisfaction and parsimony, while regarding with indolent indifference the stupid blunders of the transportation companies, it can hardly be expected that the rest of the country will furnish the missing enthusiasm and means.

The Exposition is really a magnificent opportunity for the South, but it is one which if not utilized now will pass away and leave behind it greater stagnation than ever. It is also a fair test of the quality of the New South. as in that light it will be regarded by the country and the world. For these reasons the people of New-Orleans are under obligations, which they can only neglect or repudiate at their peril, to make it a success, and unless they are fatally blind alike to their duty and their interest they will put their own shoulders to the wheel.

The talk of another appeal to Congress, at least in the present situation, is nonsense. There is too much scandal afloat as to what was this morning, Mr. Wingate calls especial atten- done with the last appropriation, and there is to demonstrate the justice of her cause and to cophalous ancestors in the intervals of their discus-

the New-Orleans people themselves,

LORD WOLSELEY'S MOVEMENTS. Lord Wolseley has named the day for his arrival at Khartoum. This is one of his campaigning customs and he ordinarily contrives to keep his appointments with the British public. In the Egyptian campaign the fulfilment of his prediction was somewhat belated but practically he got the credit for an accurate military forecast. He now telegraphs to the Prince of Wales that he will reach Khartoum on January 24. This allows only a fortnight should be improved immediately as much as | for a long march across the desert and up the Nile, and consequently precludes the movement of his main force. It is probable that he is depending upon the cavalry to make a dashing raid across country supported by a small column of infantry. The advance guard under General

Stewart is now at Jagdul, ninety miles from Korti. An advance of eighty-five miles will take this flying column to Metamneh, on the Nile opposite Shendy. A hostile force 2,000 strong is reported to be awaiting the arrival of the British at Metamneh. This would be speedily dispersed by General Stewart's mounted infantry. Whether the main body will follow the advance guard, thereby saving a distance of 220 miles, or will continue the slow and toilsome ascent of the Nile by the great bend to Shendy, is not clear from the dispatches. In either event the mounted infantry are evidently expected to lead the way and to open communications with Khartoum. The Nile expedition is to be accompanied

by a renewal of military operations against Osman Digna on the seaboard. Lord Wolseley has advised the Government not only to send another battalion up the Nile, but also to dispatch 3,000 picked men under General Greaves to Suakim to disperse the rebels and to open the Berber route. Apparently he does not expect this force to march any distance inland. He is probably preparing in advance for the withdrawal of his own column after the relief of Khartoum. An easy victory over the Mahdi's forces may be confidently looked for, and when General Gordon has been rescued there will be a pressing necessity for abandoning the river route and retreating as rapidly as possible from an unhealthy country. The low water period is close at hand and the Nile will soon become impassable. The route from Berber to the seaboard will be the shortest and most practicable line of retreat from Khartoum.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Senator Sherman's paper published on another page is a succinct and comprehensive account of the National banking system. He shows that the two fundamental objects of the original act, the security of the notes and their convertibility into coin, have been accomplished; that the system has been not only Nationalized but localized; and that under the severe surveillance provided by law, the National banks have acquired stability and permanence. A system could not his judgment have been devised that would meet so adequately the requirements of the country. All that is needed to promote

the efficiency and success of the National banks is the supplementary legislation rendered necessary by the advancing values of public securities. So far as the present requirements of the National banks are concerned, Senator Sherman's views are conservative and judicious. He considers the passage of the McPherson bill, authorizing notes to be issued to the par value of all the securities deposited, as the only

measure that is essential. This act, he thinks, would immediately bring up the aggregate of circulation to the highest amount ever issued. He would be satisfied if Congress were to furnish so moderate a measure of relief. He does not share the apprehensions entertained by many cautions financiers in regard to the effects upon the banking system of the rapid payment We do not wish to be hasty in assuming that of the debt and advancing premiums on public assination, and that they do not hesitate to share his comfortable and reassuring feelings of optimism. His paper, however, is an admirable treatise on this important subject, and is remarkable for lucidity of style and compactness of statement.

A REMARKABLE CAR ER. The life of Myra Clarke Gaines, just ended, was a most remarkable one. It illustrated, first, the power of an indomitable will; second, the heart-breaking delays of the law; and, third, the comparative ease with which wealthy and influential corporation can evade its obligations, even after the court of last resort has decided against it. There is probably no case on record in which so determined and prolonged a struggle against such tremendous difficulties was ever carried on, not alone by an individual, but by a woman. For over half a century Mrs. Gaines, a delicate, fragile creature in appearance, conducted her interminable litigation single-handed against principalities and powers. Nor did this great main current of her suit absorb all of her marvellous energies. She still found time to carry on brisk skirmishes with many people in high places who had wronged or obstructed or offended her, and not a few of these, her enemies, learned a wholesome dread of the inflexible and persistent little adversary. Regarded from a purely material point of view it may be doubted whether the long-the lifeong-struggle was worth the sacrifices it entailed. Fortunes were sunk in the litigation. All that was wrung from the defendants was swallowed up. Many lawyers fattened upon the suits which drained plaintiff and defend-

But if the protracted contest did not pay in the end the fault was largely due to the defects of the law. Mrs. Gaines had won all that the courts could give her. She was legally entitled to the great fortune for which she had contended. But at the final moment the rich City of New-Orleans fell back upon its inertia as a means of negative resistance, and while it could not deny her rights it refrained from satisfying the judgment of the court. It used to be said that Mrs. Gaines nad a shadowy claim. but it was substantial enough to compel recognition from courts which certainly were not biassed in her favor, and to command respect from those who were only too ready to employ the weapons of ridicule and scorn against the

She might have had a higher aim, and yet the vindication of a mother's name may well be deemed a sacred and fit cause in which to enlist the devotion of a daughter. The recovery of her property was incidental to this vindication perhaps, at the beginning, if afterward it pecame the main object. But surely no cause, however lofty, has ever been followed with more unyielding resolution and ceaseless persistence, nor is there any instance more marvellous of obstacles overcome. The moral of this woman's strange and pitiful career would. nowever, be ill interpreted if it was not made clear that her great struggle was made necessary largely by the deficiencies of our legal system. Plainly it ought to have been possible for her

tion to the condition of the children of the | too much disgust over the present attitude of | obtain redress in a comparatively short time. conquer the obstructions between her and justice demonstrates only too clearly that the obtaining of justice in our courts is not the simple matter it is rhetorically represented to be.

In fact the English Court of Chancery, as it was in the days of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, could hardly produce a record more crowded with artificial obstructions, technical and unnecessary delays, and all the exasperating shifts, subterfuges and inequitable tricks of practice which no law reform has yet removed, than this case afforded. The best proof of the friction deliberately introduced to it is the immense fees of the lawyers concerned on both sides. There was little inclination to terminate a suit so rich in pickings. But this practical control over the extent of litigation exercised by the nominal agents of the litigants is a crying abuse, and cases like the present illustrate its mischievous results strikingly. It is a perfectly safe assertion that under a rational system of law-such as unhappily the world has never yet enjoyed-Mrs. Gaines would have won her cause within two years at the utmost. As it was, she spent a long life in striving for justice, and when she obtained judgment she was almost as far as ever from securing possession of her property. In the end inequity has proved too strong for her: and one of the most gallant, intrepid and persevering souls that ever inhabited a woman's form has passed away without setting foot in the Canaan she had pressed forward to through a more than forty-year wilderness of litigation.

AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE FEUD.

The feud between Orangemen and Catholies broke out again in Newfoundland the other day and apparently with the usual extravagance. The extraordinary persistence of this hereditary enmity has long puzzled dispassionate observers, for it is patent that religious differences form only a small part of the explanation, and it is doubtful if either of the antagonists could make the matter clear to an outsider. It is indeed true that the fiercest manifestations take place, as a rule, in provincial places, where it may be supposed that primitive habits of thought survive, and where progress is but slow. Yet, in the North of Ireland, where the means of education are abundant, and there is direct contact with the broad current of modern ideas, desperate encounters take place every year between the factions, and time does not seem to soften the asperities of the controversy. Ireland and Canada indeed appear charged with the mission of handing on and keeping alive a fend which has long ceased to have any rational excuse for existence, and which, because of its wholly unpractical and purely pugnacious animating spirit, is sharply differentiated from the only similar phenomenon now known in the world.

Throughout Islam, when the month of Moharram arrives, the Shiahs prepare to celebrate the passion play of Hasan and Hasein. For days the counterfeit presentment goes on, and during all that time the devout followers of the Prophet are carried back twelve centuries; and while they hang breathless upon the legend which recounts the pitiful fate of the sons of Ali, the same passion is aroused in them which must have swept through the bosoms of their sect when the tidings of the tragedy were first made known. In India and in Persia, wherever, in short, that passion play is performed, it becomes necessary for the Sunnis, who represent the murderers of Hasan and Husein, to keep under cover; for the Shiahs at that time are dangerous, and many a bloody deed has in time past owed its origin to this celebration. Only, however, in the persistence of the feud does the enmity between Shiah and Sunn, resemble that between Orangeman and Catholic. In the more modern quarrel there is a strange mixture of theological odium, political enmity, and sectional antipathy. There is a North and South dissension involved, as well as a Catholic and Protestant controversy; and all these elements combined have formed a solid body of enduring pugnacity and detestation which has thus far defied all the influences of civilization.

In the course of time, however, the Orange-Catholic feud will in all probability wear itself out, and most likely it will be educated out of existence. It is already a wild anachronism, and all the more so when it is seen how the heirs of far deadlier feuds-that for example between the Catholics and Protestants of the Netherlands-managed in little more than a generation to get rid of their mutual hostility and have ever since contrived to live together, not perhaps in perfect accord, but in external peace and harmony.

WOMAN. WORSHIP.

A dispute over the descent of some property in Philadelphia has led to the publication of facts which serve to show that the world knows nothing of its greatest cranks. It appears that a German sect was formed in the City of Brotherly Love two years ago, and that its main object was the adoration of a woman named Meister, who had announced herself as the third person of the Trinity. and who had been accepted on her own showing by outte a number of people. She used to put on a randily decorated robe and crown, and her followers then worshipped her with elaborate ceremonial. Now, the worship of woman is of course not new, but the ancient forms of the Cult were much more dignified and significant. Of old it was the feminine principle that was adored, and that only in recognition of its importance in the scheme of life. The passionate appreciation of beauty which characterized the Greeks sometimes made them appear to deity female leveliness in a specific personality, but it is not to be believed that such a view is justified. In the Gnosis the true mystic presentation of Woman has often been mistaken for worship by incompetent critics, but the Gnostic symbolsm was abstruse, and few have mastered it. It is carious that among Protestant people, the

Germans and the English-that is, among peoples who most strongly rejected the alleged mariolatrythe most pronounced cases of uncompromising woman-worship have occurred. In England, Joan na Southcote a generation ago founded a sect on the proposition that she was chosen to be the mother of a new Messiah. She was at the time an old woman, and she had dropsy. The day for the advent of the heavenly stranger was announced, and solemn preparation was made. Crowds lined the street all about the home of the Secress, and there was great expectation. Nor did the speedy death of Joanna from her disease distillusionize her followers. In fact, we believe that there are still some remnants of the Southcottites in existence. and they look for the reappearance of their leader. Strange religious sects have been common in Germany ever since the Reformation. One of these is familiar to opera-goers through the medium of The Prophet." Pure and simple woman-worship is perhaps unknown, unless divested of religious significance and appearing as the ultra-refinement of American chivalry in rare and special instances.

In the Philadelphia case it seems to have come very near to this, but it will not do to undertake to gauge the imaginative power of the simple German folk, who presumably saw only in the object of their adoration the awful abstraction which she leclared herself to be, The human fancy, however, does not appear to mature rapidly, for amid all the means of information open to the people of the nineteenth century, imaginations flourish as crude and primitive as those which solaced our dolicho-

sions with the cave-bear and the sabre-toothed

Mr. Stanley's head seems to have been turned by the compliments paid to him at Berlin and Frankfort. At a banquet given in honor of his geographical exploits he referred to Germany as "leading the Nations of Europe in religion, literature and politics." The Fatherland during the present contury has been more conspicuous for materialism than for religion; its literature has not made any marked advance; and as for politics, it has more to learn than any other great Nation in Europe. In diplomacy, military science, popular education and general enlightenment Germany occupies a commanding position in Europe. But its politics are anything but progressive. Parliamentary govern ment exists there only in name; the Emperor's Ministers are irresponsible; and as Mr. Arnold has justly observed, a lack of civic courage is a characteristic trait of the Nation.

Mr. Hendricks interprets Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service letter in a way that will encourage his hungry and thirsty followers. He construes it to mean the removal of intensely partisan office holders, which, he adds, "will satisfy Democrats."

The Democrats, according to Congressman Town shend, in the event of a deadlock in the Illinois Legislature, propose to prevent that State from having full representation in the United States Senate by denying the power of the Governor to appoint General Logan's successor. This is not quite equal to their old method of crippling the Seaste, when they walked out in droves.

The misfortunes of Dr. Tauszky, who has fre quently figured in legal proceedings as an insanity expert, excite much sympathy for him; but they will go far toward removing the discredit which has been thrown of late upon the testimony of alienists. Dr. Tauszky has often testified directly in opposition to men of great reputation as experts in insanity cases, and as it was not known that his own mind was affected, the judges have often had to give undue weight to his words. Extraordinary results in such inquiries have heretofore been of frequent occurrence. People remembered and quoted the old saying about doctors disagreeing, and it seemed possible to prove any one crazy or saue so far as expert testimony went. A knowledge of Dr. Tauszky's real condition is a benefit to the reputable experts of the country.

It will be a "cold day," even in the ice palace when a messenger boy reaches Canada with a "boodle." If he could lay his hands on millions, like a bank cashier or a bank president, or a "fence" or any other big thief, his safety in Canada would be assured. But when only a few paltry hundreds are involved, it isn't worth while to attempt to escape.

The trouble which Philadelphia is having with the masonry of her new City Hall is similar to that experienced with the Capitol Building in Martford a few years ago. When the latter edifice was nearly completed large chips began to fall from the faces of granite blocks in the dome piers, sadly marring those massive supports, and exciting grave fears about the security of the whole fabric. Further settling, however was prevented by boring into the piers and filling the interstices with several tens of molten type metal. And the granite was so dexterously patched and veneered that only upon careful inspection could one find traces of the damage wrought by the unevenly distributed pressure. Possibly this device may prove serviceable in the City of Brotherly Love.

A Providence paper suggests a novel way to rence applications for divorce. It proposes to give prizes to those married couples who live together for a stipulated term of years. If a legislative charter could be obtained, a highly profitable trade might be secured in insuring the wedded bliss of newly-married couples, policies to be paid, say, upon their silver wedding anniversary. This cheme might reduce the practice of divorce courts, build up a new and popular American industry, and ncourage domestic comity and peace.

Mr. Pendleton is reported as remarking that "Mr. develand impressed me as a man of more than usual good sense." Perhaps when Mr. Pendleton is invited to survey the Cleveland Cabinet some fine day next March he may ask unanimous consent to amend this impression. For it is rumored that no gentleman, the mitials of whose name are G. H. P., will receive a call to the coming Cabinet.

It is approunced that Henry Ward Beecher will contribute a paper to The North American Review for February considering the question whether clergymen should "meddle in politics." Judging he explanatory apologetic speech which Mr. Beecher made to his congregation a few weeks ago we should infer that he was pretty well convinced that however it may be with other clergymen the paster of Plymouth Church had better not meddle in politics.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A NEW-YORK SENATOR

Chaincey M. Depere. The new Senator from the Empire State will go to Washington under peculiar circum-Democratic President is elected. He is a resident of New-York. He was elected by the votes of New-York. The same votes elected a Republican Legislature, which will choose a Republican United States Senator. the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from Ohio, with all respect to their eminence, shall have to say about the new Administration, will have small weight as compared with the utterance of a Senator from the President's own State, elected under such auspices. If he shall be able to formulate an opposition with which the country is in accord, to show up the sham Democracy of the day, to puncture the sham windbags labeled reform that will come floating into the enate, to picture to the country the histories of some of the lean, lank, long-haired Confederates whom it will be ecessary for the President to appoint to office, if he shall merely embrace the opportunities that will offer themselves naturally, he can do as much, possibly more, power four years hence. The whole country will look to uch a man for leadership. The opportunity is certainly great one for personal fame as well as for the making of party and national history.

LOW RATES AND TRAVEL H. B. McClellan, General Eastern Passenger Agent Wa-bush and Pacific Railroad.—Low passenger rates do not mean of necessity increased traffic beyond a certain nor mal and regular standard. In flash times, of course people travel more, and do not grumble at a high tariff In seasons like the present they stay at home. I don't believe free passes and lunches along the way would make much difference Rates west are firmer. West bound business is better than last year. The Mexico passenger traffic falls below all expectation.

WANTING CANE SUGAR DUTY FREE. S. Porcella, West Indian merchant. I think that this puntry ought to admit sugar free from all sugar-cane growing countries. The large subsidies given for beetoot sugar in Germany, and the manner in which the in dustry has been fostered in France, have made it impossible for case sugar to compete successfully, hampered as its production now is, with beet sugar. The ountries that grow sugar cane are the natural markets of this country; to all the sugar-cane growing countries we send, or ought to send, large quantities of our manufactured and natural products. nitting sugarduty free from one or two of these countries is to accomplish nothing, but if sugar from all cane growing countries were admitted free, those countries could furnish the entire amount consumed in the United States and would take our products in return.

ARSENIC IN WALL PAPER.

Fr. Beck, manufacturer paper hangings.—American wall paper is freer from arsenic, Paris green or any other polsonous substance than imported hangings. My chem st makes tests for arsenic in the colors we use, and as for Paris green, not a grain of it comes near our estab-lishment. There is no necessity for its use, for the same effects can be produced, and finer, by coloring material that is entirely harmless.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WRITING PAPERS. Charles B. Broser, stationer.—I have been interested in THE TRIBUNE'S revival of a much-mooted subject hat of American and foreign writing papers. You can not travel on the Continent or indeed in England with-out observing what wretched quality of paper the peoon paper that would not be used to wrap parcels in over

here. They use our ruling machines in the paper mills of England, and in stationery supplies and writing con-veniences we have a long way the advantage. You wender at the number of arms in this business in New-York, but you do not think that one dry-goods house on Broad way will buy more stationery in a year than a town of 5,000 inhabitants,

PERSONAL

The Emperor of Austria is described by "Count Yas sill" as finding his chief amusement in abooting in the Saltz Kaumergut Mountains, where he gets up before daybreak to stalk deer, track the chamois, and attends barrack drills, military parades, reviews and sham fights. His entire energy runs in these two occupa-tions, because out of love for his people he has debarred himself from all others. He would have liked to head armies on battlefields, and dangerous expeditions, with superb staffs in attendance, but he early resolved to be the constitutional monarch of a Federalist Empire, and defeats that humbled his pride forced him to make his renunciation of personal power complete. His renus-ciation cost him a great effort, and saddened him pro-foundly. He had to step down from the rank of Kaiser to be a Burcaucrat, without initiative or salient function. From five in the morning he is often kept until late in the day signing official papers, on which he never ventures to make observations. He has so much never ventures to make observations. He has so much of this kind of monotonous work to do that he constantly has on his deak a hastily laid breakfast. The Parliamentary system has never flourished in his empire, in which there is no longer place for a Cresar. It is impossible for him to be popular, his life being too isolated, but he is good-hearted, and all those who approach him know that in being charitable his left hand ignores whas his right hand gives away.

The Medical Record announced last week additional subscriptions amounting to \$102 to the fund for a me-morial to the late Dr. J. Marion Sims.

Mesars. George Augustus Sala and William Warren were the guests of the Tavern Club of Burton, on Pri-day evening, and afterward were entertained with music at the Eotolph Club.

Dr. Christopher Wordsworth will resign the bishopris of Lincoln, England, at or before Lady Day (March 25), as he sees no human probability of his health being Senator "Don" Cameron's portrait, done last year by

Bonnat, attracts much attention in Washington, where it hangs in the great hall of the Cameron mansion.

Colonel Daniel S. Lamont expresses himself as being much pleased with the office room assigned to the pri vate secretary at the White House.

Mr. John Langdon Sibley, for thirty years librarian Harvard College, has just completed the eightieth year of his life and the third volume of his biographical momoranda of Harvard graduates. His health is now failing.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Spring poets should not be misled by the unseasonable ice gorge reported from the Susquehanna. One swallow does not make a summer; nor does the break of a single stream, bursting its gelid shackles, presage the full vernal period.

Although Prince Albert Victor of Wales will enter as a student at the Inner Temple he will not go through any of the examinations necessary previous to a call to the bar. It is intended that after leaving Cambridge University his Royal Highness shall receive a commission in the Grenadier Guards. He will perform the ordinary duties of an officer, and, at the Prince of Wales's reques he will be treated in exactly the same manuer as any officer of his rank.

The late President Peck, of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, used twice a year to walk the entire distance between Indianapolis and Terre Hauts, carrying on his arm a peck bucket in which he put any piece of iron he saw lying near the track, pieces of spikes, coupling-pins or shackles. When his basket became weighty he would dump the contents near the track for the section men to gather.—(Chicago Tribune.

This is the time of the year when a man gets a little bill which he forgot to pay last year. He looks at it with mild surprise as though there was something rotten in the State of Denmark, and then says loftily to the messenger: "Leave it and I'll examine it at my leisure."
But he doesn't need to examine it, for he knows it by heart. It is just his humorous way of dismissing a dun

It is said that the honest farmers near Denver buy olomargariae at 20 cents a pound and after mixing with it a small portion of genuine butter bring it back to the city and seil it for 40 cents a pound. The people to whom they sell this compound do not appear to appreciate the "smartness" of the farmers.

Those ladies of fashion who are nothing if not exact will be puzzled to know the true shade of the dress which Mrs. McEltoy wore at the President's New Year reception. The Associated Press said it was heliotrope; the United Press, lavender; The Philadelphia Times, violet, and The Washington Critic, purple-pink.—[Philadelphia Press.

The American Literary Churchman, which has taken its place among the ablest journals of the Episcopal Church, has been enlarged and improved, and is now a handsome paper of sixteen pages.

It has been discovered that another danger menaces the grasping people who are striving to amass money. A German microscopist recently examined a number of silver coins in ordinary use under a microscope. The incrustations in the hollows were found to consist of textile fabrics, globules of animal matter, and unicollular algae; but the most important discovery made was that nearly on all the coins were bacteria in active motion, and bacilli in great numbers. These active agents of contagions diseases may probably be found on all coins in current use, and it is well known that paper money is sometimes made the vehicle of diseases. Let the man who has no filthy lacre congratulate himself on what he

The Rev. W. S. Hyde in a recent issue of The New-Englander, enlivens its dignified pages with the following theological statement: "Philosophically viewed, the characteristic of sin is its dual character. The deuce

The Washington Democrats are serving n Inauguration Committee that the plan of keeping the citizens off the readway by ropes on inauguration day is an insuit to all hungry and thirsty Democrats. "No roping out," they exclaim. They needn't get frightened, owever. They will probably be roped in long before the Democratic Administration is ended.

What's this? The deaf mutes invited to the Globe Theatre? How odd it must seem to be in a theatre where the infernal buzz-buzz of limber tongues area not prevent one's hearing what the stage people have to say! But the deaf mutes, alas' can't appreciate themselves at their own worth, neither can they know what their deafness preserves them from.—(Boston'Transcript

The people of Idaho refer to that Territory as the best poor man's country out of doors.

Reciprocity. Landlord—"Have you any family?" Intending Lodger—"No." L.—"That's right, for I don't let my rooms to lodgers with families." I. L.—"Have you a family?" L.—"Yes; four children." I. L.—"Sorry to hear it, for I never take apartments with landlords who have families."—[St. Petersburg Zeitung. Not long ago a Western paper had an account of

The heading of the first column was " The Tie that Binds," and of the second, " The Yoke that Galls." While Chicago and St. Louis are fighting over their omparative size, Kansas City steps to the front and re-

wedding in one column, and of a divorce in the next

narks that in a few years she will be bigger than both of them combined, and publishes figures to prove it. The young people of Tenderfoot City, Arizona, had a

masquerade ball a short time ago; and an envious journal of a neighboring town had the following para-graph about it: "We understand that several young ladies were dressed as Indian maidens, in pink hosiery, kid slippers, diamond neckinees, with peacock feathers in their hair. We don't like to shatter this beautiful ideal of an Indian maiden, but duty compels us to say that no Indian maiden ever sported such a layout. The genuine article wears an old plug hat, a dirty army blanket and a discarded pair of trousers. For a necklace she wears string of pale faces teeth, and carries a considerable amount of real estate with her wherever she goes."

It has been estimated that a public speaker says in one nour, on an average, what, if printed, would occupy fifteen 'octavo pages. In ordinary conversation words fifteen octave pages. In company as in public speech, flow from the lips quite as rapidly as in public speech. Supposing, then, that all the talk of one day be estimated as equivalent to fourthours' consecutive speaking, a man any a mone week what, if printed, would be an octave volume of 320 pages. In one year he speaks fifty-two such volumes; and in thirty years he would have an extensive library of 1,560 volumes. It is a matter of re-joining that the talk of society is not thus printed and

In the German army suicide is rendered reas sure,; by sentencing to death every soldier who at

The British Admiralty has sold 31,000 ounces of silved plate, and in future commanding officers will draw for their personal use, electro-plate instead of aliver. The reason assigned is that since the improvements of late years in electro-plating, the officers prefer it to silver.

Sir Moses Monteflore has not been quite so well as his friends could desire during the past few days.

It is said that owing to the war among the di and patent medicine men, the people will soon at their own value. There are pills and pil when people get a certain brand at their own man may go to the drug store with ten cen market beaket and return home laden down v pellets.—[Norristown Herald.